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The Walking Delegate

The shortsighted stupidity of mankind is sickening. There are but few men who are capable of laying aside their whimsical prejudices and of joining a logical opinion by profound reasoning.

The average individual believes a thing because someone told him it was so and it suits his narrowness to have it that particular way.

A theory which the average mind once heartily embraces can hardly be gotten rid of. A few of the most powerful intellects are accustomed to new arrangements of thought. With them opinion or belief sits lightly. But the average mind clings to an opinion, once formed, as if it were some rich acquisition and nothing, not even logical truth and facts, can take its place.

A few days ago an executive committeeman from one of the central unions of organized labor had occasion to call on a business man of some prominence. His business was stated, but Mr. Captain of Industry's mind could not be reached. Facts were laid before him, but they glanced off from his reasoning powers much like water off of a duck's back. Mr. Business Man was courteous and talkative, but his mind was closed by narrowness and prejudice. Figuratively speaking, he insisted that the "walking delegate" wore horns and hoofs, and controlled the unions as if by magic.

That was all there was to it, he was an imaginary success in this life, because he had prospered, and he would have it no other way, and would not treat with organized labor.

This man conducts a business of some magnitude. Several of his employes have been injured of late. The men, through their union, wanted him to make certain changes which the men believed would be of great benefit to them, and when granted by all employers in the particular business would be charged for accordingly and society would pay for the greater benefit.

The "walking delegate" mania had seized this man's mind and he could not be advised. This same man preaches that the boycott is unlawful and the "closed shop" is unAmerican. But still he is incapable of reason with his employes, so narrow his mind and intense his prejudice. He has succeeded in business, and to him this is all there is in this world; his mind grasps nothing else. And worst of all, he is the great good and perfect being that sits at the helm of this great world of his.

It is certainly not to be wondered at that thousands of men are murdered and maimed annually when such men as these who control affairs to some large degree insist that they are most perfect, and that all is unjust and unAmerican that touches their holy profit.

The facts are, the "walking delegate" is a myth, the product of a narrow, selfish mind. Organized labor employs one of its members to act as its representative. This man is under the direction of the executive board and the union. The laws of the unions are so constituted that the workingman at his work controls its affairs.

There have been many mistakes made in the past, not because the "walking delegate" had control of the union, but because the employer has failed to deal with his organized employe. He has felt himself above and beyond the reach of labor.

The workingmen today meet together regularly and earnestly seek to solve many of the perplexing problems confronting mankind. When the employer learns that his side of the question is important and that the workingman earnestly seeks such information as he can supply, much of the injustice which now confronts us will disappear.

Until both employer and employe learn to reason together we can expect the lockout, the strike and the boycott.

Why not eradicate all these "walking delegate" manias from the mind, and reason together as it was intended that a truly rational people should.

The Boycott

We are told by the employer and the business man that the boycott as instituted by the trade unions is unAmerican and unjust. They go so far as to contend that it is unlawful and would never be tolerated if the judiciary was not so weak-kneed.

To say nothing of the injustice or the justice of the boycott, it is used by every class of people on earth, young and old.

The fraternal societies insist on a membership of a certain class and enforce their aristocratic orders not only enforce the boycott by the blackball, but make it effective with a high initiative fee.

The employer boycotts certain union employes in many ways.

A few days ago a boss painter here in Portland had every union man in his employ discharged. This employer is boycotting the Painters' Union.

One of the most effective boycotts and cases of intimidation is being carried on by the business men of Portland today. These men have formed a strong combination and certainly enforce their decrees. This combination is no other than the old Retail Grocers' Association.

This association, or union of business men, has gradually reached out until it has induced almost every small retailer to join the organization.

In turn this powerful association has gone to the manufacturer and told him to put a fixed price on his product and enforce the sale of the same in all stores alike, or every member of the association would refuse to buy of him.

This boycott has been applied in many instances here in Oregon. Not long ago a certain retailer here was told to raise the prices to that maintained by the association. He refused, claiming he had the right to buy where he pleased and to fix his retail price.

The local manufacturer informed the retailer that he could buy no more goods from him until he maintained the fixed prices. When asked the reason for this ultimatum, he was informed that the retailers' association had told him that they would refuse to buy from him if he did not force the prices of the goods he manufactured up to that which was published in the Retail Grocers' magazine.

The retailer refused to raise the price of the goods and was refused further supplies.

These coercive tactics have been enforced by the retail grocers and merchants since a law was passed by the city council making it a crime for the retailers to combine and raise prices. As it is now the wholesalers and manufacturers fix a price on their goods and compel the retailer to sell at this fixed price. This has been brought about by the retailers' combination.

The retailers' and merchants' association issue a monthly bulletin called the Retail Grocers' Magazine. In this so-called magazine a list of goods and the firms by whom they are sold appears. This is the way it is headed:

"These Are Protected Goods. Push Their Sale.

"The following jobbers and manufacturers have assured the editor that their retail prices, as below indicated, will be strictly maintained. Manufacturers or jobbers whose names do not appear will be placed on the list upon written request, together with a list of the prices that they will maintain."

Following this is a seven-page list of manufacturers and jobbers with the goods they sell and the retail price fixed by them. The list is headed:

"Allen & Lewis—White River flour, per sack, $1.75; barrel, $5.45. A. L. corn, 15 cents, 2 tins 25 cents. A. L. tomatoes, 15 cents; 2 tins 25 cents."

Following this is a list and a fixed price on canned vegetables, table fruits, oysters, salmon, lobsters, clams, etc.

Other firms that have fixed prices are the Cudahy Packing Company, National Biscuit Company, Albers Bros. Milling Company, Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, M. J. Brandenstein Company, Pacific Coast Syrup Company, Closset & Devers, German-American "Bird" brand coffee, spices, extracts and baking powder, Columbia Milling Company, Western Baking Company, Acme Mills, Portland Flouring Mills Company, The Hudson-Gram Company, Wadhams & Kerr Bros., Dwight-Edwards Company and A. Schilling & Co.

This is the boycott and coercion in the superlative degree, especially so when we stop to consider that most every retailer belongs to the retailers' association or union.

The boycott is enforced by all classes of our people. Some enforce it for personal gain, others for the benefit of mankind.

The boycott is with us and is used by everyone in some form or another, and it will continue in use as long as we have bull necks and low-browed heads, selfishness and injustice.

A copy of the wage scale of the cutters and apprentices in the Kuppenheimer shops, non-union, has been secured by the United Garment Workers. It shows that apprentices are started in at $3 a week and advanced by degrees until at 22 weeks the pay is $12. The union scale for the same work is one week at $9, two weeks at $12 and 12 weeks at $15; some difference. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, another of the big advertising clothing-makers, pays less than the aforementioned firm, requiring apprentices to work three months without pay. This firm employs 250 cutters, of whom three-fourths are apprentices. These are some of the reason why the manufacturers fight the union. The garment workers should be supported by an insistent demand for the label. They deserve it.

Because the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin prepared a comprehensive report showing the amount of power that could be derived from the water fall of the state, and the legal department showed that the state could make use of this power, the "interests" of the state are starting a campaign against that institution. Of course the Creator put all such things on earth for the benefit of the man who has money. No one else needs them.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L., in his letter to The Labor Press this week, writes some about the great co-operative society of Manchester. Organized labor of Oregon secured at the last session of the legislature a co-operative law which makes these institutions possible in this state.

"Our George" as United States senator seems to stand in with the lumber trust and other large combines

SHORT SHIFTS

By A. D. Cridge.

The tariff bill is a grab-bag in which the people get a ribbon and the trusts get the prize.

The United States senate should be compelled to adjourn to Yuma, Ariz., and then the water should be shut off.

Lands once sold by the government for $2.50 an acre, and taken back under a spasm of virtue on the part of Uncle Sam and a spasm of fear on the part of the coal trust, have been appraised at $500 an acre. The lumber trust and the coal trust have millions of acres more obtained the same way, but which they will retain until the single tax strikes them amidships, full head on.

Our tenure of land is unbalanced, and from this unjust holding of the greatest gift of nature or God to man comes ten thousand poisoned springs. Until we balance the holding of land with the burdens of government we will have production and distribution unbalanced. A balanced land tenure, by some called the single tax, is the way out of many difficulties and oppressions.

No state in the union is more thoroughly under the rule of the grand old Republican party than California. Every branch of the state government is soundly Republican and has been for years. The workingmen there have no protection from the paycheck and pluckme stores. An employer can pay when and where he pleases, and the pluckme store compels the non-union man, and many of the union men, to buy where things are higher than in Nevada. The infernalism of special privilege is manifest in Republican California as fully as in Democratic Florida.

Orchard, the monster of Idaho, through whose testimony the Denver plunderbund thugs undertook to railroad several labor leaders to the gallows last year, has been baptised in the Adventist faith in the penitentiary. This hypocritical beast is to sit in heaven when his victims sent to death by his hands without warning are writhing in hell! No wonder the common people are turning away from what is called Christianity, but which is too often a cloak for those who would spit upon Christ if he should return to earth as a workingman.

There were two dynamite bombs thrown in Chicago about 1887 and public opinion was so aroused that several agitators were convicted by a packed jury and prejudiced and unprincipled court and executed. Recently 31 bombs have been destroying life and property in the Windy City and nothing is doing. No chance to fasten it on any of the labor leaders yet. The anarchy now rampant is a gamblers' and policemen' method of settling a controversy over graft, and so while buildings fall and men are carried away to the hospitals the police are unable to find the anarchists.

In Boise, Idaho, a great deal of sympathy is being expressed substantially for a widow turned out of her home by a wolfish landlord. Shucks! That sort of thing goes on all over our civilized civilization. Boise will have more of it in the future as land becomes scarcer and opportunities for employment at living pay narrow. The writer has seen scores of widows thrown out of an American city into the snow and sleet just because they were behind in rent two hours, and hardly anybody stopped to inquire about it. Boise will be a progressive city after a while and not worry about the misfortunes of the inferior people who meet with adversity.

Years ago E. W. Brokaw and his wife, Estella Bachman Brokaw, carried on a world-wide agitation for the dissemination of the ideas of Henry George. Broken health and loss of means drove them from the firing line, but before long they returned to the fight. They are situated in Pasadena, Cal., struggling with poverty and lack of appreciation. The term "balanced land tenure," to indicate the ideal toward which the followers of the "Prophet of San Francisco" are struggling, has been taken up by them as more accurate and pertinent than single tax, and to help along the world they have issued a very interesting novel called "Soul of the World," which every thinking man who loves his fellow men should read. It will give the wisest some food for reflection. Its price is $1. Write for it.

The plunderbund press is keeping very still over the fiscal uproar in England. It hopes the storm will blow over. The English lords are frantic at the prospect of being dispossessed of their special privileges in land revenues, and they are talking of overthrowing the British constitution and outlawing the lower house of commons for proposing such a thing as a tax on land values. However, politicians and the common people have gotten a scent of blood, and they are going to follow up this land tax matter, sooner or later. Meanwhile the rush for the land lottery in northern Idaho and Montana goes on. The people are huddling in the large cities because of the high prices of land on which a living can be made in the country, and the sweltering United States senate quaffs its ices and debates the fool, thieving tariff.

A settler proving up on his homestead in an irrigated government project has no right to sell his land, even after a patent is issued, unless he first pays all the charges ahead for ten years. He pays in some projects as high as $6 a year for ten years on each acre, but if he tries to dispose of a part of his own land in order to obtain means to improve the remainder he must pay the entire $60 an acre on his entire holding. This is to stop land speculation, and it will have that effect to some extent. The Washington authorities are trying to stop land speculation in government irrigation projects in any and every way but the right way. That is to provide that personal property and improvements shall not be taxed in such projects, but that local taxes shall only be levied on land values. The tinkering, harrassing policy of the land department, with its retroactive decision-made laws, discourages the actual settler and increases the suspicion that the Taft administration is not anxious to help the settler so much as to discourage him.

For several months a well-known political lobbyist has been traveling over Oregon in the disguise of a journalist, seeking the lay of the land, whispering to the little place-holders and place-hunters, the country editor and the fellows with a graft that the direct primary, initiative and referendum, especially Statement No. 1, and all the new rights of the people must be done away with. In his wake follows newspaper articles calculated to destroy public confidence in the future of the rule of the people; tales of how the p-a-r-t-y is being destroyed by the initiative, proposals for all sorts of amendments thereto, flips and sneers at U'Ren, etc. Just what sort of devilment he is up to is not known, but the slime of the serpent of plutocracy is over all. This man was imported from New York several years ago to show Harvey Scott how to win a United States senatorship. Just about that time Statement No. 1 and the direct primary hit old Webfoot, and now this graduate of New York politics is going to show us how to do away with them.

THE JOSEPH FELS FUND IN AMERICA

The Labor Press is in receipt of a letter from the commission in charge of the Joseph Fels Fund of America. This fund is composed of contributions from various sources, to be added to by Joseph Fels, who offers to give $25,000 provided a like amount is donated by others.

The commission makes a strong appeal for assistance. The following is taken from the circular, and shows the breadth of the work outlined by the commission:

"That something in present economic adjustment is wrong is largely realized. Efforts at readjustment through the agency of federal government have accomplished but little, and this has directed public attention more emphatically to state action. The right of taxation is the most powerful weapon in the hands of the states, and its exercise has met with little or no interference from federal authorities. The tariff, the money question, and the railroad problem are beyond state authority, but taxes for municipal and state purposes may easily be so levied as greatly to relieve industry of two enormous burdens, namely, taxes on production and monopolization of natural resources.

"We therefore feel justified in asking the co-operation not only of avowed single taxers, but of all men and women who want their lives, to contribute something to the causes of social justice.

"To proceed in this direction is to place ourselves in line with the general movement of the English-speaking world, as evidenced by the exemption from taxation of farm buildings in western Canada—the province of Alberta in particular; concentration of taxes on the value of land in New Zealand and New South Wales; and the insistence upon this policy in England, which has culminated in a most remarkable budget now before the British parliament.

"Listen to these inspiring words of David Lloyd George, chancellor of the British exchequer, in his recent budget speech:

"'This is a war budget! It is a budget for waging implacable warfare against poverty, and I cannot help hoping and believing that before this generation has passed away we shall have made a great advance towards the good time when poverty, with the wretchedness and squalor and human degradation which always follow in its camp, will be as remote from the people of this country as the wolves which once infested its forests.'

"The Fels fund is for the purpose of promoting in this country the reform which that speech officially heralded in Great Britain. A supreme effort now will give our cause the prestige of substantial victories. Support in any amount is welcome. Do not hesitate because you are not able to give a large sum. Your smallest contribution may signify as profound an interest as the pledges of those who give in hundreds or in thousands."

The letter states that conditions are ripe for this effort, especially in Oregon, Missouri and Rhode Island. Of Oregon, the following summary is given:

"Oregon has the initiative and referendum. There the people have shown amazing capacity and courage in favoring progressive legislation. It is the best place in the world for a non-partisan, business-like and thorough campaign in behalf of honest taxes. Success in one such state would be worth millions spent in diffusive propaganda."

The appeal is signed by Jackson H. Ralston, Lincoln Steffens, Frederick C. Howe, George A. Briggs and Daniel Kiefer, members of the commission.

The offices of the commission for the first year will be in Cincinnati, in charge of Daniel Keifer, Commercial Tribune building, where all communications relative to the work should be addressed.

A GENERAL HEARING.

On Tuesday, August 3, at 10 a. m., a general hearing will be held by the board of fod and drug inspection in the board room adjoining the office of the chief clerk, department of agriculture. This hearing is to be on the subject of "the present practice in the manufacture and labeling of compressed yeast and other yeast preparation."

Some men camp in the woods all summer to commune with nature—others to get way from boarding-house hash and breakfast foods.

SIXTY HOUR WEEK LAW

The Press has heard complaint about the long hours which some employers compel their women and girl employes to work.

There is no occasion for complaints of this kind, as there is a general state law covering the subject. The law was amended at the last session of the legislature through the efforts of the Consumers' League, the Women's Label League and organized labor. The new law reads as follows:

"Section 1. No female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in this state more than ten hours during any one day or more than 60 hours in one week. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the 24 hours of one day, or **60 HOURS DURING ANY ONE WEEK.**

"Sec. 2. Every employer in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, or other establishment employing any female, shall provide suitable seats for all female employes, and shall permit them to use such seats when they are not engaged in the active duties of their employment.

"Sec. 3. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of 24 hours or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to so arrange the work of females in his employ so that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act during any day of 24 hours, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to provide suitable seats, as provided in section 2 of this act, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent, or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than $25 nor more than $100."

(Chapter 200, Laws of 1907; Chapter 138, Laws of 1909.)

Proceedings of the Musicians

Local No. 99 of the A. F. of M.
Room 1, 253 1-2 Alder Street.

The weekly meeting of the directors was held on Wednesday, July 21, President Norris presiding.

Business of routine nature was transacted.

Transfer card withdrawn, E. D. Strout.

New member by application, Mrs. L. McE. Luchey.

Members who are also members of social or fraternal associations which employ non-members for musical service, should make prompt report of the fact to either the president, secretary or agitation committee. Failure or neglect of members to acquaint the officers of the union in such cases has greatly hampered the efforts put forth in the past to secure the employment of union musicians, and it is hoped that this request will result in the active cooperation of the membership of Local No. 99 in this important feature of the work of the board of directors.

The following article is an editorial appearing in Sunday Oregonian, July 18. The idea of printing it is to place it before members of this local, who may have overlooked it heretofore:

"It isn't a proper function of a city to furnish its inhabitants with music, nor its duty, either. And if the mayor, who has ordered reduction of the band concerts, should order discontinuance of all of them, 't'would be better still. The city should not wish to drift into the old Roman imperial-rabble policy of panem et circenses."

Local No. 6 has a novel idea, as given here:

"The picnic committee particularly desires the entire membership to understand that Musicians' day, Thursday, July 29, in Shell Mound Park, is not a money-making scheme. The idea is an outing for musicians and their families, that we may have a dance with wife or children, sit at some convenient table near the concert platform and listen to symphony concert music by the string players of our organization, and, later, brass band concert music, and enjoy ourselves on this one day as other people do. On this day let us be millionaires. Arrange to take the 10 o'clock boat with the entire family, and all the friends that you can muster, and don't forget the lunch baskets. Dance music will start at 11 o'clock, so that you can do some dancing before dinner. There are many nice little arbors and cozy corners, and the first who come get the coziest. The union card admits all members without cost. Tell everybody you know or meet to come to our picnic and enjoy the only real picnic ever given."

Wonder if local 99 will ever get together and enjoy themselves for one day.

The regular meeting will be held Tuesday, August 3, at 11 a. m.

DAYLIGHT BAKERIES.

(From the Spokane Chronicle.)

The city of Spokane has 12 daylight bakeries.

A Portland exchange made great boasts recently because the City of Roses has one daylight bakery, stating that it was the only shop west of Chicago doing its work in the daytime exclusively. An inquiry into the condition among the Spokane bakeries reveals that just an even dozen of them do all their baking in the daytime.

The journeymen bakers are unanimously in favor of the daylight plan. Special inducements are made by them to the bosses to take it up. They have agreed to work a nine-hour shift in the daytime for the same wage as they received for an eight-hour night shift.

UNION MADE SUITS
AT HALF PRICE

Our July Reduction Sale is now on, and many good things ure to be found at The Lion, with the prices cut out of all proportion.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL TWO-PIECE OUTING SUITS, MANY WITH THE UNION LABEL; REGULAR $18.00, $20.00 AND $25.00 VALUES, NOW.. ..... $10.00

$10 PANAMA HATS NOW $5

THE LION CLOTHIERS

75c NEGLIGEE SHIRTS NOW 48c

NUMBERS 166-170 THIRD STREET.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory No.

If you can better labor conditions by united action

WHY

can't you stimulate a higher standard of merchandise quality in the shoe business? This you can do by cooperation. Buy your shoes of the

Protzman-Campbell Cooperative Shoe Co.

146 FIFTH STREET. OPPOSITE MEIER & FRANK.

JUST A WORD
WHERE DO YOU TRADE?

WHY NOT GIVE A TRIAL TO THE STORE THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN FRIENDLY TO LABOR UNIONS? Ask any union man where McAllen stands on the union question.

We carry a complete stock of

SHIRTS, OVERALLS, SOX, GLOVES, ETC.

UNION-MADE GOODS

McAllen-McDonnell

The Popular Dry Goods Store, Corner Third and Morrison Sts.

LADD & TILTON BANK
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Established 1859

Capital Fully Paid.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.. 500,000.00

W. M. Ladd, Pres. W. H. Dunckley, Cashier. J. W. Ladd, Ass't Cashier.
Edw. Cookingham, V.-P. H. S. Howard, Jr., Ass't Cashier.
Walter M. Cook, Ass't Cashier.

Interest paid on time deposits and savings accounts. Accounts of banks, firms, corporations and individuals solicited. Travelers' checks for sale and drafts issued available in all countries of Europe.

HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU

Please patronize the restaurants named below only. You can tell them by this house card. See that the waiter wears THIS BUTTON—

Albina Ferry Hotel, 24 Albina Ave.
American Restaurant, 33 and 35 N. 3d.
Acme Cafe, 185 3d.
Baltimore Restaurant, 303 Hawthorne.
B. & B. Oyster & Chop House, 51 N. Sixth.
Bismarck Restaurant, 209 Morrison.
East Portland Restaurant, 410 East Morrison.
Eastern Grill Restaurant, 125 N. 6th.
Germania, 194 Fourth, corner Taylor.
Grand Restaurant, 162 Grand Ave., E.
Grotto Restaurant, 271 Yamhill bet. 3 and 4.
Marquam Restaurant, 149 Sixth.
Meyers' Restaurant, 11th and Hoyt.
North Portland Restaurant, 91 N. 6th.
Pap's restaurant, 187 Morrison street.
People's Restaurant, 71 N. 3d.
Plaza Restaurant, 213 Third.
Puritan, 307 Alder, bet. 5th and 6th.
Rift's Restaurant, 62 1-2 6th.
Rose City Restaurant, 219 N. 6th.
Royal Club Restaurant, 63 1-2 N. 6th.
Saddle Restaurant, 270 1-2 Stark.
The Superior Restaurant, 187 4th.
Wigwam Restaurant, 233 First near Main.
Willamette Restaurant and Coffee House, 112 N. Third.
Winner Restaurant, 93 Fourth near Stark.
Wise's Waffle House, 209 Main.
White House Restaurant, 291 First near Columbia.

PORTLAND BARTENDERS' UNION

This card signifies a Union Bar. See that the Bartender wears this Button

Bartenders International League of America — UNION BAR

Quality Products

Following is a partial list of label products and where they are sold.

CLOTHING.

Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third—Exclusive agents for Henry J. Brock's hand-made suits and overcoats.
Ben Selling, 4th and Morrison—Union-made clothing of Cohn Bros., Chicago, and Appelt & Herbst, New York.
Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Appelt & Herbst and W. S. Peck & Co., union made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Union-made clothing of W. S. Peck, Syracuse, and Kohn Bros., Chicago.
Eastern Outfitting Co., Tenth and Washington—Full line union-made suits and overcoats.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—Kohn Bros' union-made clothing.
Famous Clothing Co.—Union label goods in medium and higher grades, at $15.00 to $30.00 per garment.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Famous Clothing Co.—The Bell brand.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Bell brand union-made collars and cuffs.

GLOVES.

Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Hanson's union-made gloves.
Famous Clothing Co.—Heavy Gloves for teamsters and other workingmen.
Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—All grades working and dress union-made gloves.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Held & Kassebaum, 409 Hawthorne avenue.
W. O. Davis, 560 Williams avenue.
W. D. O'Regan, 245 Front street.
G. J. Kruder, Forty-first and Powell streets, union-made horse collars.

HATS.

Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third—Exclusive agents for Beaver hat.
Ben Selling, Fourth and Morrison—Union-made hats.
Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Union made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Full line union-made hats.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—Multnomah $3, Leyburn $4, Baronmore $5, union-made hats.
Eastern Outfitting Co., 10th and Washington—Full line union-made hats.
Famous Clothing Co.—The Salsburg $2.50 Hat and all $3.00 and $4.00 grades.

HOSE SUPPORTERS.

Ben Selling, Fourth and Morrison—Men's hose supporters with Consumers' League Label.

LIQUORS.

Weinhard's Brewery, 13th and Burnside—Every keg of beer and every barrel of bottled beer from this brewery bears the union label.

MUSIC.

Patronize union musicians—Local 99, A. F. of M., 290 Drew building.

PANTS.

Eastern Outfitting Co., 10th and Washington—Full line union-made pants.
Famous Clothing Co.—Sweet Orr and several other brands.
Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Sweet, Orr & Co. and Marx & Hass, union made.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Brand Bros. and Auto brand pants, all union made.
Ben Selling, 4th and Morrison—Weigert, Meyer & Co.'s union-made pants.

PETTICOATS.

McAllen & McDonald, Third and Morrison—Our "Heatherbloom" petticoats, very popular with the women and strictly high grade, bear the Consumers' League Label.

PHOTO ENGRAVINGS.

First-class photo-engravings with the union label can be obtained at the following Portland houses only: Hicks-Chatten Engraving Co., Second and Alder; Beaver Engraving Co., First and Ankeny streets; Oregonian Engraving Department, Oregonian building; Oregon Engraving Co., 605 Goodnough building.

SHIRTS.

Eastern Outfitting Co., 10th and Washington—Full line union-made shirts.
Samuel Rosenblatt & Co., Third and Morrison—McDonald's "Red Seal" union-made shirts.
Famous Clothing Co.—McDonald's Red Seal and Standard brands.
Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—Neustadter Bros.' "Standard," union made.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.

SHOES.

Rosenthal's, Portland's Best Shoe Store, 7th and Washington—Union-made shoes, best makes, properly fitted.
Knight Shoe Co., Washington street, near Second, World-famous "Walk-over" shoes, label on every one.
Eastern Outfitting Co., 10th and Washington—Full line union-made shoes.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—"John Mitchell," and "Dexter Copeland" shoes—union made.

SUSPENDERS.

Famous Clothing Co.—All kinds with label.
Pelhous Clothing Co., the Capital Suspender Co.'s goods.
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.
Eastern Outfitting Co., 10th and Washington—Full line union-made suspenders.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Capitol union-made suspenders.

WAITERS AND BAR GOODS.

Famous Clothing Co.—
Lion Clothing Co., 166-168 Third.

WORKING CLOTHES.

Moyer Clothing Co., southwest corner Third and Oak streets—"Sweet Orr Bros.' "Cons of the Road" and Sweet, Orr & Co., union made.
Norris-Baker Co., 223-225 Morrison—Union-made overalls and shirts of the following brands: Signal, Headlight and Neustadter Bros.

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